

VIRGINIA

GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES,

FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE

LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. — Suet. in Tib. S. 28.

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LONDON, June 8.

A LETTER from Leghorn, dated May 13th, says: "As the French polacre, which brought hither the Minister going from the Bey of Tripoli to the Hague, lost two men in her passage (which was made in 8 days) has two more sick, and a Frenchman who came passenger in her is dead in our lazarette, the Envoy was ordered, with all his retinue, to re-embark immediately, and the polacre is guarded by one of our tartanes, on board of which are some foldiers belonging to the Board of Health."

Yesterday the subscribers to the loan of £1,300,000 l. to be raised for the service of the present year, made good the payment of 10 per cent. of the said capital at the Bank.

JUNE 9. Letters from Schaffhausen, dated May 18th, say: "The deputies who were sent from Neuchâtel to the canton of Berne, to solicit that the expense of the process between the inhabitants of Neuchâtel and the King of Prussia might be mitigated, were not able to succeed in their commission; so that the city of Neuchâtel is obliged to pay the whole expense, which amounts to upwards of 2000 louis d'ors."

General Lentulus is encamped at Anet, about a league from the frontiers of the territories of Neuchâtel, with an army of observation of 1400 men, and 20 pieces of cannon.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, June 7.

"Sunday last Commodore Palliser arrived here, and on Monday failed from Spithead, in his Majesty's ship *Guernsey*, for St. John's, Newfoundland."

The coalheavers still keep in bodies, and lie in wait for every sailor they can meet with, to put them to death. There was a large body of them assembled in Stepney Fields last Sunday, armed with pistols, cutlasses, &c. who attacked about forty sailors that had landed at Blackwall, just come from India, whom they used in a cruel manner, notwithstanding they assured them they did not belong to any ships in the coal trade. There are not above 150 of these coalheavers but what would be glad to go to work again, if they were not overawed by the above number, who call themselves the White Boys (and they are really so) who fled from Ireland some time ago. What a pity it is that such a banditti as this should be suffered to strike such terror all along the river Thames, and to the inhabitants in and about those quarters.

Monday night some sailors belonging to colliers, going ashore at Wapping to buy provisions, were attacked by several coalheavers; but the sailors, having fire arms, let fly among their oppressors, two of whom were dangerously wounded, and carried to the London hospital, and it is said that one was killed on the spot, after which the coalheavers retreated.

Tuesday night a gang of coalheavers attempted to seize a collier's boat, on landing at Rotherhithe stairs, but were repulsed by the crew, armed with cutlasses; two of the rioters were taken prisoners, but were afterwards released by a party of their companions. Others paraded about Wapping, and obliged several persons to deliver them what arms they had in their houses.

They write from Algiers that the Dey had demanded a large supply of gunpowder and naval stores, by way of present, from the British Consul, in consequence of which that Gentleman had transmitted despatches to his Court.

Yesterday the publisher and venter of the North Briton Extraordinary No. 4 attended the Court of King's Bench, when they were ordered to appear again this day, at which time the publisher and venders of the North Briton No. 50 also attended.

This morning No. 51 of the North Briton was read in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster Hall, before the Judges, which occasioned a good deal of pleasantries; and we hear no attachments have yet been granted against any of the publishers of the North Britons. The publisher of No. 50 is to give in bail to-morrow for his appearance the last day of term.

Last night a certain Nobleman gave an elegant entertainment to a number of Gentlemen, who with a speedy and happy end to the troubles of a certain unfortunate Gentleman, on account of the happy event of that day.

Orders are said to be given for the guard ships at Portsmouth and Plymouth to be augmented to their middle complement of sailors.

Tuesday last, during the procession of the candidates for the borough of Garrat, the cavalcade stopped near the King's Bench prison, when the drums, trumpets, hautboys, fife boxes, &c. struck up, after which the candidates made their compliments to Mr. Wilkes. The fife boxes were painted blue, with No. 45 blazoned thereon, in gilt capitals.

There is, we hear, a confederacy formed on the continent, under the auspices of Great Britain, in order to support the brave Corsicans in their freedom and independency, to the no small mortification of the French, and other enemies of human liberty.

Extract of a letter from Alnwick, in Northumberland, April 19.

"A very odd affair happened here about a fortnight ago. One Ripdeth, who lives at Newton by the sea, coming to this town to transact some business, and finding a dead child in a pond on the road, he brought it with him; the coroner's inquest sat on the body, and brought in their verdict wilful murder by persons unknown. Two Gentlemen of Alnwick caused the town immediately to be searched to find out its mother, but without success, so that it was entirely dropped. But the most strange part of the story by far is that Ripdeth came to Alnwick last Wednesday, and related that he could neither rest day nor night, for that the ghosts of the child and its mother constantly attended and buffeted him; that the very night before he left home they both together pulled him (though awake) upon the floor, and beat him very severely, and also added that if he could but once see the woman he should know her among a thousand. Upon this most of the women were immediately assembled, who passed before him one by one, many of whom he pronounced innocent; but a woman at last appearing, at first sight he cried aloud, *this is the murderer*, whereupon she was immediately committed to gaol. Ripdeth is a sober judicious man."

When Mr. Wilkes appeared before the Court of King's Bench, and the Lord Chief Justice declared Mr. Wilkes was not before him, a Gentleman asked the French Ambassador then present whether he did not think it very extraordinary? The Ambassador replied, "No, not in England; in my country it would have been very extraordinary, for we believe in the *real presence*."

We hear from Glasgow that an old woman made information to an excise officer there, a few days ago, of a chest of run tea, and had 20s. for her intelligence. The officer went accordingly, and found the box as described, and had it conveyed immediately to the King's warehouse; but on opening it, to his great surprise a fine living child made its appearance. On this discovery he attempted to lay the child upon the parish, but the parish officers absolutely refused to take it, alleging that as it had been seized according to law one half became the property of his Majesty, and the other of course the officer's own, as a reward of his diligence, so that at any rate he must stand father, as the King pays costs.

JUNE 14. Among the vast crowds that attended yesterday evening at Westminster Hall, and expressed their joy at the deliverance of Mr. Wilkes from his outlawry, a girl about 13 years of age, it seems, crying out a little rudely or irreverently *Wilkes and Liberty*, was ordered into custody; but after being detained some time, and expressing sorrow for the offence, she was reprimanded, and discharged.

The number of persons who assembled in Westminster Hall is incredible, and considering the concourse were remarkably quiet until about four o'clock, when they began to be impatient, but were not guilty of much irregularity.

It is said Mr. Bingley will stand candidate for Middlesex, in the room of George Cooke, Esquire. If he succeeds, Middlesex will have one member in the King's Bench prison, and the other in Newgate.

They have had severe storms of thunder and lightning, with rain and hail, the beginning of this month, at Hereford, Lancaster, lower part of Surry, Kent, &c. which has done great damage.

Last night 15 more of the riotous coalheavers were taken into custody, and as it is imagined that the greatest part of them are now taken, it is hoped such measures will be pursued as will prevent the like outrages for the future, by removing the grievances of those who have been oppressed, and punishing the guilty.

Yesterday Laurence Sullivan, an Irish coalheaver, died of the wounds he received in the riot at Shadwell.

Two men, killed by the coalheavers, now lie in Shadwell church-yard to be owned.

A sailor, who was beat on Saturday night in an unmerciful manner, died yesterday.

On Monday seven coalheavers were taken into custody at Wapping, for being concerned in murdering several persons in the late riots there, and were conducted, under a strong guard, to the Gatehouse, Westminster, for examination; and yesterday five more were taken.

Above 20 more coalheavers, concerned in the late riots, are in custody for examination.

During the late campaign in St. George's Fields, an old woman asked a Scotch soldier if he was at the battle of Culloden. Yes replied he, I was. And was it there, cried the woman, that you learnt to fire at your countrymen?

Yesterday the four coalheavers who were committed on suspicion of the murder of Beattie were examined before Sir John Fielding, when John Grainger was discharged thereof, and the other three remanded to Newgate.

It is confidently asserted, by those who pretend to be judges of the matter, that the possession of the island of Corfica is of more consequence to any maritime power than that of all the other islands in the Mediterranean.

A Noble Lord said lately to a Gentleman his acquaintance that he was informed he got Mr. Wilkes 61 votes at his election, but hoped for his sake it was not true, as he should be sorry to hear that any of his friends voted for a person of Mr. Wilkes's principles. The Gentleman, after thanking his Lordship for his candid opinion, answered, "It is not true, on my honour; I did not get Mr. Wilkes 61 votes, but I assure your Lordship I and my friends made just 121 single votes for Mr. Wilkes, and, as I am independent, on any future occasion will get 200, without one shilling expense to Mr. Wilkes."

It is said that an offer has been lately made to a certain popular Gentleman of a present, equal to the amount of a capital prize in the lottery, if he would sign a general release to a Noble Lord, and three others, for some illegal proceedings formerly exercised upon the person and property of a certain Gentleman then resident in Westminster; which offer he refused, being determined to make no other end than by the laws of his country.

At a very considerable meeting of freeholders for the county of Middlesex, on Thursday last, they unanimously agreed to support the interest of Mr. Sergeant Glynn, at the ensuing election, for his spirited and disinterested behaviour in a certain great popular affair.

JUNE 16. The following is a list of the late changes, viz. Richard Rigby, Esq; sole Paymaster of the Forces, in the room of George Cooke, Esq; deceased, and Thomas Townshend, jun. Esq; deceased. Lord Clare, Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, in the room of Mr. Rigby. Lord Hillsborough, first Lord of Trade, and to continue Secretary for the Colonies.

About half past eight o'clock, Tuesday morning, Mr. Wilkes arrived at the Court of King's Bench, Westminster Hall, and about half an hour after that time the Judges came into court, when the arguments on the arrest of judgment were entered on by Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Thurlow, and Sir Fletcher Norton, on behalf of the Crown, and by Mr. Sergeant Glynn, Mr. Recorder of London, and Mr. Davenport, on the part of the defendant. Mr. Sergeant Glynn entered further than he had before done on the impropriety of the information being filed by the Solicitor General, but the court were so clearly of opinion the business of the Attorney General (in case of there being a vacancy in that office) must necessarily devolve on the Solicitor General, that it was judged needless to say more on that head. The whole that Mr. Wilkes then had to avail himself of was the alteration of the record; which having been very learnedly and elaborately canvassed, the court declared themselves fully of opinion that the alteration of the record at the Judges chambers was what they had an indisputable right to in the course of practice. After which the informations against Mr. Wilkes were read, and Lord Mansfield stated to the court the evidence as it stood on the former trial; when Mr. Attorney General and Sir Fletcher Norton gave

their opinions in aggravation of the case, and Mr. Sergeant Glynn answered in extenuation. Mr. Wilkes then desired that judgment might be passed, but was told that the court having heard the opinion of counsel on both sides, and some material observations having been offered, it was necessary to take these into consideration, but was assured that though no day could be fixed for that purpose no time should be delayed to bring it to an issue.

Mr. Wilkes returned to prison from Parliament Stairs, and landed at King's Arms Stairs, as being the nearest to it.

Mr. Bingley, who has lately been served with an attachment for publishing the North Briton No. 50, when he appeared in the Court of King's Bench on Tuesday last, to show cause why an attachment should not be issued against him, intended to make a defence himself, counsel having declined undertaking to make it for him, but he was not permitted by the court to do it; he has, however, since appealed to the public, by publishing the defence he intended to make in court, in which the spirit of the liberty of ancient Rome, even in its purest days of freedom, breathes forth. After asserting, and showing, how the charges brought in No. 50 against Lord M—— are founded in FACT, he concludes: "However, my Lords, whatever my offence may be I desire to have it determined by a jury of my own countrymen. The favourable and glorious appeal of Englishmen is to GOD and their country; to them I stand or fall. I shall REFUSE to answer any questions by way of interrogatories on ATTACHMENT. There can be no pretext for denying me a trial by jury. The way of attachment is a STAR CHAMBER process, to which I will not submit; it is UNLAWFUL, it is unprecedented, in such a case. My Lords, I am an Englishman, and I DEMAND, as my RIGHT, a trial by jury."

CHARLESTOWN, August 5.

THE petitions of General Lyman and others to the Crown for grants of lands, and establishing new governments in the interior parts of this continent, are finally set aside and rejected.

Capt. Todd, just arrived from Jamaica, informs us that on Saturday last he was off the Martieros, on the Florida coast, where the Bahamians were busy on the wrecks of the three following vessels, all lost there, viz. a Spanish ship of 18 guns from the Havannah for Old Spain, richly laden; one of the packet boats from Pensacola for this port, said to be a ship named the Anna Maria Theresa; and the brigantine Polly, John Bartlet master, of and for New England, with molasses, from Jamaica; none of the people were lost. The Captain and crew of the packet were carried to Providence, with the mails, in a schooner belonging to the wreckers; the Spanish Captain and crew were carried in another to Cuba, and the New Englanders were taken off by a vessel bound to one of the northern colonies.

AUGUST 16. Last Friday Mr. Isaac Waldron, late one of our pilots, arrived here in his pilot boat from Cape Fear, who informs us that a few days before he left Brunswick a express arrived there from Orange county in that province, which brought an account of about 300 of the back inhabitants having assembled together and come down to the town of Salisbury in order to rescue a few notorious horsestealers, &c. who were committed to gaol there; that in open violation of the laws they broke open the said goal and took those criminals out, after which they set fire to it, which in a short time was entirely consumed to ashes, and then marched off in triumph with their rescued friends, not meeting with any interruption all the while, as the people were not able to oppose them.

BASSETTERE (St. Christopher's) July 23.

BY accounts from St. Croix we hear that on Friday last, the 15th instant, a most dreadful fire happened there. It is said to have begun on Mr. Manning's estate, and in a short time to have communicated to nine other estates, destroying in its course all their works, and above 1000 acres of canes. It lasted from ten in the forenoon to four in the afternoon, the wind blowing excessive hard all the time. The damage done cannot be justly ascertained, but is supposed to exceed 250,000 l. sterling. One white woman is missing, supposed to have perished in the flames, but we do not hear of any Negroes being lost.

BOSTON, August 8.

The following is a copy of a petition reported to the late House of Representatives by a committee, and under their consideration when the Assembly was dissolved.

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and faithful subjects, the Representatives of your ancient and loyal province of the Massachusetts Bay, impressed with the deepest sense of gratitude to Heaven for calling to the British succession your Majesty's illustrious family, and so firmly establishing your Majesty on the throne of your Royal progenitors, and being abundantly convinced of your Majesty's grace and clemency, most humbly implore the Royal favour while we briefly represent the grievances we labour under, and which, under God, your Majesty alone can redress. It is with inexpressible concern that we are constrained thus publicly to complain of the administration of his Excellency Francis Bernard, Esq; your Majesty's Governor of this province, who has betrayed an arbitrary disposition. He early attached himself to a party, whose principles and views, we apprehend, have been repugnant to your Majesty's real service. He has, both in his speeches and other public acts, treated the representative body with contempt. He has, in an unwarrantable manner, taken upon himself the exercise of your Majesty's Royal prerogative, in granting a charter for a college without even the advice of your Majesty's Council. He has openly attempted to make himself sole and absolute judge of the qualification of members returned to serve in the House of Representatives. We have also reason to apprehend that he has endeavoured to persuade your Majesty's Ministers to believe that an intention was formed, and a plan laid, in this and the rest of your colonies, treasonably to withdraw themselves from all connexion with and dependence upon Great Britain, and from their natural allegiance to your Majesty's sacred person and government. He has in his public speeches charged both Houses of Assembly with oppugnation against the Royal authority, and with leaving Gentlemen out of

the Council only for their fidelity to the Crown. He has indifferently, not to say wantonly, exercised the prerogative of the Crown in the repeated negative of Council bills of an unblemished reputation and duly elected by a great majority of both Houses of Assembly. He has declared that certain seats at the Council Board shall be kept vacant until certain Gentlemen, his favourites, shall be re-elected. He has unconstitutionally interfered with and unduly influenced elections, particularly in the choice of an agent for the province. He has very abruptly displaced divers Gentlemen of worth, for no apparent reason but their voting in the Assembly against his measures. He has practised the sending over depositions to the Ministry against Gentlemen of character here, without giving the accused the least notice of his purposes and proceedings. He has created divers new and unconstitutional offices. He has drawn divers warrants on the Treasury for the payment of monies, against the express appropriations of the Assembly. He has, at this session, presumed to threaten the General Assembly, upon the non-compliance of the House of Representatives with a certain requisition, not only to dissolve them but to delay to call a new Assembly, which is beyond your Majesty's orders. By the means aforesaid, and many others that might be enumerated, he has not only rendered his administration disagreeable to the whole body of the people but entirely alienated their affections from him, and thereby wholly destroyed that confidence in a Governor which your Majesty's service indispensably requires. Wherefore we most humbly entreat your Majesty that his Excellency Francis Bernard, Esq; may be removed from the government of this province, and that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to place one in his stead, worthy to represent the greatest and best monarch on earth. And, as in duty bound, we, &c. shall ever pray.

We are informed that the pension granted to his Honour the Lieutenant Governor to be paid out of the revenue now raising in America, by virtue of the acts of Parliament so much complained of in every colony, is expressly declared to be, "in consideration of his faithful and firm attachment to the Prerogative, and the rights of the Crown, in the worst of times."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Virginia to his friend in Boston, dated July 16. 1768.

"The accounts we have received from Boston, of the behaviour of your new appointed officers, cannot fail to excite our detestation against the late measures pursued by the parent state, in sending us, as a blessing, one of the plagues of Egypt; swarms of hungry locusts through all our coasts, to feed on the fat of the land, and annoy, impoverish, and perplex us, for such we may term this inundation of new officers and placemen: But I hope *these*, nor any other impositions, will ever discourage us from asserting and defending the rights of freemen with firmness. This seems to be the view of all the colonies, and their conduct I doubt not will correspond."

The late Speaker of the Hon. House of Representatives of this province has received a letter from the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the colony of Rhode Island, in answer to their circular letter of the 11th of February last, informing that he had laid said letter before the House, and that they had appointed a committee to prepare a humble, dutiful, and loyal petition to his Majesty, and also a letter to one of the principal Secretaries of State, upon the subject of the late acts of Parliament for raising a revenue in America. That the House highly approve of the conduct of the House of Representatives of this province, and think the measures they have taken worthy the representatives of a free people, and perfectly consistent with that loyalty to his Majesty, and that regard for the British constitution, which has always distinguished the province of the Massachusetts Bay.

One day last week a report was current that the Commissioners of the Customs were in town, but upon inquiry it proved a mistake, and the apprehensions of the inhabitants subsided.

Wednesday the 14th instant two proclamations were published by his Excellency the Governor, one for the suppressing, &c. of all riots, tumults, and unlawful assemblies; the other offering a reward of £1. for the apprehending one or more of 30 people who broke Falmouth gaol, and rescued two prisoners.

We hear that the week before last was finished, by order and for the use of the Gentlemen belonging to the Enforcement Office kept by Mr. Nathaniel Barber at the North End, an elegant silver BOWL, weighing 45 ounces, and holding 45 jills. On one side is engraved, within a handsome border, *To the memory of the glorious NINETEEN TWO Members of the Honourable House of Representatives of the MASSACHUSETTS BAY, who, undaunted by the insidious menaces of villains in power, and out of a spirit regard to confidence, and the LIBERTIES of their constituents, on the 30th of June, 1768, VOTED NOT TO RESCIND; over which is the cap of liberty, in an oak leaf crown. On the other side, in a circle adorned with flowers, &c. is No. 45 WILKES AND LIBERTY, under which is General Warrants torn to pieces. On the top of the cap of liberty, and out of each side, is a standard; on one is MAGNA CHARTA, the other BILL OF RIGHTS. On Monday evening last the Gentlemen belonging to the office made a genteel entertainment, and invited a number of Gentlemen of distinction in the town, when 45 loyal toasts were drank, and the whole concluded with a new song, the chorus of which is *In freedom we're born and in freedom we'll live*, &c.*

Tuesday night last the town was very agreeably serenaded by a band of vocal and instrumental music, in which performance the capital piece was the celebrated new liberty song, so justly admired through all North America.

AUGUST 15. A letter from Rhode Island to a Gentleman at Cambridge, dated August 10th, says: It is whispered that certain depositions are taken here, to be transmitted to the American Agents at London, by which his Majesty and his Ministers will know the particular merits of a late promoted Revenue Officer. By a pamphlet lately come over here, it seems they have some general knowledge of it.

We hear that the Commissioners have given strict orders to such Officers of the Customs in the colonies as have the power of deputation not to depute any who are married, or have near connexions, in America; which is a fresh demonstration not only of their kind intentions to the colonies, but of the soundness of their policy.

The Council could not prevail upon Governor Bernard the two last weeks to discharge them from their oath of secrecy, left he should, in consequence thereof, be rendered still more odious, if possible, to the people he has so basely used.

A Gentleman of publick character in a southern government writes his friend here that the conduct of our late Assembly is as highly applauded as that of our Governor's is detested.

The merchants and traders in this town having had several meetings to consult measures for the better regulation of the trade, which at present labours under great difficulties and discouragements, and being convinced that a further importation of unnecessary goods from Great Britain would involve the importers in still greater difficulties, and render them unable to pay the debts due to the merchants in Great Britain, they unanimously voted not to send any further orders for goods to be shipped this fall, and that from the 1st of January 1769, to the 1st of January 1770, they will not send for, or import, either on their own account or commissions, or purchase of any factor or others who may import any kind of goods or merchandise from Great Britain, except coal, salt, and some other articles necessary to carry on the fishery; they likewise agreed not to import any tea, glass, paper, or painters colours, until the acts imposing duties on those articles are repealed.

Last Wednesday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, Mr. Paul Spear of this town coming by the Romney man of war in his lighter, with which he constantly plies between this place and Nantasket for ballast, was fired upon with a musket from the ship, which was repeated four times, and one cannon, the officer

calling to him to lower his peak. Mr. Spear answering he had no peak balliards, the Lieutenant and six others got into their boat, and rowed after him with all speed, firing three musket shot, some of which came very near him; but he still keeping ahead of the boat, ran his lighter aground within a few yards of Mr. Rowe's wharf, and left her. The man of war's men directly seized on her, and were endeavouring to haul her off, when the people gathering on the wharf saw one of the lighter men's face bleeding, occasioned by a stroke he had got by an oar; and concluding he had been wounded by the firing, grew much enraged, and threw stones at the man of war's men with much violence, on which they in a few minutes left the lighter, and went off in great fury.

It is said the grand pensioner, always ready with his Council, has advised the Commissioners to remonstrate home against the civil authority of Connecticut, for declining to issue writs of assistance for a general search of contraband goods, in the base unconstitutional manner they have been granted in another province. Perhaps the same advice may be given relative to the Chief Justice of Philadelphia, who we hear has also acted in a like worthy manner upon a singular demand.

AUGUST 18. We hear that two or three vessels from Guernsey and Jersey have been lately seized at the island of St. John's, near Cape Breton, for illicit trade. They are carried to Halifax by some of his Majesty's armed vessels.

The wife of Major Rogers came to town last evening. It is said by some that the Major is innocent of the crimes he is charged with.

We hear that Capt. St. Barbe, on his passage the 26th of July, near the Banks of Newfoundland met with the schooner Nova Scotia Packet, commanded by the Lieutenant of a man of war, which it is said was purchased by Commodore Hood, and despatched by him for England, with accounts of some disturbances in this town when the ship Liberty was seized and put under the care of the Romney man of war.

AUGUST 22. By a vessel last week from Halifax, we learn that the famous C---P---, Esq; had wrote to a Gentleman in that town that he hoped in a short time to be guarded from Oatle William to his seat in Boston by the 14th regiment from Nova Scotia. [Happy is it for Britain, as well as the colonies, that our Council had the resolution and faithfulness to reject a motion of the Governor's for sending for them.]

There have been frequent interviews between his Honour the Lieutenant Governor and the Commissioners since their retirement to the castle, particularly on Saturday last the Commissioners went early in the morning to his Honour's seat at Milton, and last Wednesday his Honour spent the greatest part of the day with them at the castle.

On Monday last a large company celebrated the 14th of August at the Tree of Liberty in Roxbury, being the anniversary on which the first opposition was made to the Stamp Act.

Wednesday the 17th the Hon. Robert Auchmuty, Esq; Judge of the Admiralty for this province, decreed the ship Liberty, seized the 20th of June last, to be forfeited; but the 200 barrels of oil, and six barrels of tar, which were on board her when seized, were cleared.

HARTFORD, August 15. On the 5th instant one John Ebers, of Toland, was struck dead with a flash of lightning.

On the 13th instant four young women of the name of Trail, of Windsor, joined hands and went into the river to wash their feet, when one of them slipped into a deep place and pulled two others in after her, who were all drowned; the fourth narrowly escaped. Two of them, aged 21 and 19, were sisters. Their bodies were found and buried next day. A few days after Henry Chapman of the same place fell from a beam, fractured his skull, and died instantly.

On Wednesday last Jonathan Belding, Esq; of Weathersfield, by the giving way of the steps of a cellar fell to the bottom, broke several of his ribs, and was so bruised that he died the next Saturday.

On Monday a barn, with a considerable quantity of grain, in Norwalk, was consumed by lightning.

NEW YORK, August 15.

SUNDAY the 7th instant Capt. Brown arrived here from Monte Christo, but last from Turk Island; he confirms the account of all the English vessels being ordered from the Mount, of which number he was one. He says it is owing to some representations of the French Ambassador at the Court of Madrid; and that the French General arrived at the Mount the day he was ordered to depart from thence, in order to consult upon some measures for the benefit of trade; and that it was thought the English would be admitted to trade at the Mount again, but under much severer restrictions than formerly.

Capt. Dobbs, in 16 days from Curacao, acquaints us that he left several Spanish vessels at that island when he came away, and that it was currently reported there, by the Spaniards, that a war was soon expected to commence between their nation and that of Great Britain.

Capt. Smith, who arrived here last Sunday week, in 12 weeks from Newry, informs us that about 21 days before he made the land, in lat. 39, long. 66, as he lay to in a gale of wind, he saw a snow in distress, with her colours in her main shrouds, and the union down, and though he was to fight her as to see the water run out of her scuppers, yet the sea ran so high that he could not afford her any assistance.

Saturday evening arrived here the schooner Hawke, from South Carolina, with part of the regiment of Royal Americans on board.

AUGUST 20. Capt. Hamilton, in 28 days from the Bay, informs us that wood was very plenty, and a sufficiency of vessels to carry it away; but that provisions were scarce.

Capt. Cochran left Glasgow the 24th of June, and by several letters brought by him we learn that there was a prospect of very fine crops in England, Scotland, and Ireland; and that wheat of 60 lb. per bushel was selling at 4 s. 3 d.

Yesterday morning the Duke of Cumberland packet, Captain Bunster, sailed with the mail for Falmouth.

AUGUST 25. On Tuesday last one Regnie, a soldier belonging to the 16th regiment, said to be a notorious offender, was shot for desertion. Two others were severely whipped.

On Wednesday morning, about 3 o'clock, the town was alarmed with a cry of fire, which broke out in Mr. Quackinbush's bakehouse, near Beekman's Slip. It is said some of the people were then at work, but how the accident happened is not known. The bakehouse was considerably damaged, and a quantity of wood was destroyed; but by timely assistance, and the activity of the inhabitants, the fire was kept from spreading, and soon suppressed.

From Orange county we learn that one Jacob J. Eckerman of that place, in jumping over a fence with an ax under his arm, unhappily fell, and received such a terrible wound on the joint of his elbow that before any assistance could be brought him he bled to death.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.

MONDAY last arrived here the ship Nancy and Sukey, Capt. Keais, in 6 weeks from Lisbon, who informs that the ship Bachelor, Capt. Ramday, from this port for Lisbon, was run ashore by the pilot, in the evening of the 1st of July, on the North Ketchups, where the vessel and cargo are entirely lost, but the people saved. Capt. Keais says it was currently reported there that, by accounts from England, Mr. Wilkes's outlawry was reversed, but he had received sentence, on his former conviction, to pay 1000l. and suffer 22 months imprisonment. He further informs that the news of a war between the English and Algerines was daily expected.

The same day arrived the brig Wiling Maid, Capt. Shroudy, from the Mediterranean; but last from Teneriff, who informs that on his outward bound passage he met with terrible weather, and in going off this coast carried away his fore topmast, &c. and lost his mate and one of his people overboard. On his passage home he touched at Gibraltar, which place he left the 4th of July, and informs that they were in daily apprehensions of a war with the Algerines; that the merchants had a meeting, to consult whether to pay the duty demanded of them by the Dey or not; but that the whole would be determined by the return of the man of war that had been despatched to Algiers, which was hourly expected.

Extract of a letter from London, dated May 14.

"This capital, the residence of the King, is now a daily scene of lawless riot and confusion. Mobs are patrolling the streets at noonday; some knocking all down that will not roar *Wilkes and Liberty*; courts of justice afraid to give judgment against him; coalheavers and porters pulling down the houses of coal merchants that refuse to give them more wages; sawyers destroying the new saw mills; sailors unrigging all the outward bound ships, and suffering none to sail until merchants agree to raise their pay; watermen destroying private boats, and threatening bridges; weavers entering houses by force, and destroying the work in the looms; soldiers firing among the mobs, and killing men, women, and children, which seems only to have produced an universal fullness, that looks like a great black cloud coming on, ready to burst in a general tempest. What the event will be God only knows, but some punishment seems preparing for a people who are ungratefully abusing the best constitution, and the best King any nation was ever blessed with; intent upon nothing but luxury, licentiousness, power, places, pensions, and plunder. Mean while the Ministry, divided in their councils, with little regard for each other, worried by perpetual oppositions, in continual apprehension of changes, intent on securing popularity in case they should lose favour, have for some years past had little time to attend to great national interests, much less to our small American affairs, whose remoteness makes them appear still smaller.

"The Bishops are very desirous of securing the Church of England in America, and promoting its interest and enlargement, by sending one of their order thither; but though they have long solicited this point with Government here they have not yet been able to obtain it, so apprehensive are Ministers of engaging in any novel measure."

WILLIAMSBURG, Sept. 8.

Extract of a letter from NEW YORK, dated August 29.

BY the packet, which is just arrived, we have advice that Mr. WILKES, on the 18th of June, received sentence as follows: For the NORTH BRITON, No. XLV. (never proved on him) he is to pay a fine of 500l. and suffer ten months imprisonment; and for the ESSAY on WOMAN (never published) he is to pay a fine of 500l. and be imprisoned twelve months longer. After which he is to give security for his good behaviour for seven years."

Messrs. PURDIE & DIXON,

GENTLEMEN, NORFOLK, Sept. 6, 1768.

THE attention of the publick has been already to much engrossed, and your paper taken up, with the dispute at Norfolk consequent to the inoculation lately performed there, that it would be impertinent to the first, and inconvenient to yourselves and us, to continue the altercation further; especially as the subject will be discussed in a legal way, before judges whose determination will be liable to no misconstruction: Therefore, whatever shall be published posterior to this date, in vindication of a satisfaction so repugnant to every rule of morals, and every sentiment of humanity, as that complained of, shall pass unanswered, confiding that the publick (without solicitation) will decline passing any judgment in the matter until more unquestionable authority shall guide them than the mere *ipse dixit* of either party.

It is on this principle that the writer of the narrative declines entering into a minute consideration of what Mr. P. Loyall has advanced in his letter of the 29th ult. Suffice it to observe, in general, that the conversation in regard to which his memory has egregiously failed him can be proved by evidence of equal respect with his own; and the other parts might be answered in such a manner that it would be no doubtful problem with the publick which side of the question he inclined to in the course of his meditation. He seems indeed to be aware of this himself, by his claiming at least the merit of intention; but even there he is unsuccessful, because not one of the persons injured, nor those connected with them, will allow him the smallest portion of approbation on that score. As for his rank in life, we are far from disputing it: On the contrary, we shall avail ourselves of it at a proper time; and as to his declaration of aversion to inflammatory measures, we congratulate him on that temper, but could have wished, for his credit, that it had been placed elsewhere than in the middle of a sentence which we apprehend breathes more of hostility than a calm submission to an impartial inquiry.

As to Mr. S. Bouth's letter, we are sorry he has given the publick any handle to apply to him the old adage, *Qui caput ille fecit, or, Whom the cap fits let him wear it*; for we think no part of the narrative contains any direct accusation against him of being author of any of the incendiary letters, or of inspiring the mob to acts of violence. That such means and such addresses were used to inflame a mob, already sufficiently combustible, is morally certain; and the effects of such arts have been severely felt, first in the cruel treatment of the Ladies and children, and now again in laying in a heap of ashes the house of Dr. A. C. Whether Mr. Bouth's avowal of a levelling principle, declared by his willingness to contribute towards indemnifying Doctor Campbell, had any influence on those intemperate people, is hard to know; but it certainly had much the appearance of an indirect sanction, and we think Mr. Bouth has reason to blame his impudence in uttering such sentiments publicly, especially as he seems to have known so well the temper of the mob.

The bare mention of J. C.'s letter, in Mr. Rind's supplement, we are sensible is refusing it for some time from a fate it richly deserves, silent contempt and oblivion; but we must acknowledge our having seen it, and with all humility, and in the very spirit of truth, confess our incapacity to answer it in a manner and in language suitable to his: A language indeed worthy of himself, wherein none but himself can be his parallel! worthy also of the cause he espouses! a proper vehicle for asperion of laudable characters, and most exactly calculated for the intellectual meridian of his admirers!

Advertisements.

KING WILLIAM, Sept. 5, 1768.

HAVING been obliged, in order to do justice to my creditors, to make sale of part of my estate by way of lottery, which with the assistance of my friends I luckily accomplished, this induced my creditors to wait with me until my money became due, when I imagine they will be pressing. As the time draws near, I hope my friends will consider the favour intended but half done until the money is paid, and hope they will be punctual, which will much oblige

Their most obedient servant,
THOMAS MOORE.

THE subscriber intends to leave the colony soon.

JANE STEWART.

OME years ago I married Mary, the daughter of Julius, and granddaughter of William Saunders, of Albemarle county. At the time of my marriage, and for great many years before, the said William was possessed of sundry slaves as his own property, of all which the said William made me a verbal gift on the day of marriage, and some time afterwards made his last will and testament, and decreed as followeth: "I give and bequeath to my granddaughter Mary Henson, after the death of my wife Mary Saunders, a Negro woman named Pat, a Negro boy named Joe, a Negro girl named Jenny, and a Negro girl named Sally, with all their following increase, also one feather bed, &c." This will he gave to a disinterested person to keep for him, and always declared it to be his real will, and would never consent to any alteration, though often importuned, in favour of said Julius; and the same was recorded in Albemarle court. Immediately after the death of the said William Saunders the said Julius seized the said slaves, together with all the papers belonging to the deceased, and now pretends they are originally his property, notwithstanding many people to the contrary. I am a poor man, and have been for some time unable to go to law; besides, I am told that I must wait the death of said Mary Saunders: But, be that as it will, I think proper to advertise the publick that I have and shall be able to make out an undoubted title to the slaves above mentioned; and I do forewarn all persons from purchasing the said slaves, or their increase, or carrying any of them out of the colony, as I hope soon to obtain justice for myself and creditors.

PHILIP HENSON.

I DO hereby advertise the publick that Philip Henson and Mary his wife, being largely indebted to Alexander Baine, for securing the same did enter into and execute a deed of mortgage for Negro Pat, Joe, Jenny, and Sally, and all their increase, together with sundry chattels. I understand one Julius Saunders has got possession of the said slaves, and may probably offer them for sale: I therefore give this notice of the mortgage, which is recorded in Albemarle court, and no part of it paid.

DAVID ROSS, for ALEXANDER BAINE.



For BRISTOL, THE SNOW JUBA, JOSEPH WHITE master, now at the Hundreds on James river, where she is well refitted, will take in tobacco on liberty of consignment.

Burnley & Braikenridge.

N. B. We have a few prime SLAVES at the Hundreds yet for sale.

To be SOLD for ready money, at Halifax court-house, on Thursday the 15th of September next, being court day,

SEVERAL very valuable Virginia born SLAVES, by virtue of a deed of trust made to

JOHN WIMBISH, & Co.



RUN away from York Hampton glebe, about a fortnight ago, an outlandish Negro, whose name is GEORGE. He is near six feet high, strong limbed, has some straight lined scars on his cheeks, and took with him two jackets and two pair of breeches made of fearnought. To any person who shall take up the said slave, and have him conveyed to the place above mentioned, twenty shillings, besides what the law allows, will be paid, by

JOHN CAMM.



RUN away from the subscriber in Elizabeth City county, about this time two years, a bright mulatto wench called LUCY, and was supposed to be some time after in Norfolk, since that has removed herself to some other part of the country, and may pass for a free wench. She sews and irons well, is about 35 years old, has two moles on one side of her nose, three of her fingers on one hand contracted by a burn when young, and a large scar on one of her elbows; her clothes unknown. Whoever conveys the said slave to me shall have 50s. reward, if taken in the colony, if out thereof 5l.

BOOTH ARMISTEAD.

CHARLES CITY, August 20, 1768.

TAKEN up, the 14th of this instant, at my plantation on Chickabominy river, about two miles above Soane's bridge, two outlandish Negro women, of a middle size; one of them appears to be about 40 years old, the other about 30, the latter appears to be with child. They are both dressed in crocus coats and onabrug shifts, and seem not to have been long in the country, as they cannot tell their master's name. I hope the owner will apply for them as soon as possible, for there is no prison in the county to keep them in, and they are very troublesome, as they are obliged to have a watch over them for fear of getting away.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN.

TAKEN up, in Fauquier, a black mare, about 4 feet 7 inches high, with a star in her forehead, some saddle spots on both sides, shod before, had a large bell tied on with a flurup leather, but not branded. Also a year old mare colt, with a large star in her forehead, but neither docket nor branded. Potted, and appraised to 8l.

BENJAMIN SETTLE.

TAKEN up, in Prince George, a bay horse, about 4 feet 5 inches high, paces slow, and branded on the near buttock with three dots.

WILLIAM SIMMONS.

TAKEN up, in Cumberland, a bay mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a star and snip on her nose, branded on the near buttock and shoulder S—S, and has on a bell marked IMI. Also a bay mare colt, two years old, and branded T. Potted, and appraised to 10l.

HENRY GARRETT.

TAKEN up, in Buckingham, a bay mare, about 4 feet 3 inches high, about 7 years old, with a long mane and spring tail, had a middle sized bell on, docket, and branded on the near buttock ATb O, the ATb in a piece; potted, and appraised to 3l.

THOMAS COLMAN.

LOST,

APOCKETBOOK, containing a note of hand payable to Thomas Lilly, drawn by Captain John Scott, in Gloucester county, for 16l. 5s. current money; an order drawn by Col. Digges on Mr. John Norton, merchant of London, for 6l. sterling; three lottery tickets in Col. Bernard Moore's lottery, two do. in Mann Page's, Esq; and the remainder papers relating to my own business. The numbers of the tickets are known. Whoever brings the above articles to the Post Office, in Williamsburg, shall have 40s. reward.

THOMAS LILLY.

N. B. No greater reward will be offered.

YORK, August 23, 1768.

SINCE the 11th of April last I employed Jacobim Eakins to sell certain goods imported by me from Great Britain in the retail way as my factor, for the sales of which he hath never accounted with me, whereby there is at this time a considerable sum due to me from the said Eakins on account of the goods aforesaid: This is therefore to give notice to all persons who have purchased the said goods of him not to pay him for the same, as they will be accountable to me, in whom the property of the said goods was.

ARTHUR MILLER.

Williamsburg, Sept. 1, 1768.

I INTEND for ENGLAND soon. ANDREW ANDERSON.

AScheme for disposing of, by way of LOTTERY, six lots of land in the town of Nixonton, beautifully situated on Little river, in the province of North Carolina, on which is a large dwelling-house, a large new kitchen with four good rooms; a wharf with a good warehouse on it, a well fitted storehouse, a large garden, and several conveniences in good repair; nine valuable slaves; and 400l. of European goods, to be delivered out of a fortible store in Suffolk town.

Prizes.

Consisting of six lots in Nixonton, which cost the late owner more than 500l. sold by him through necessity for less than half the value, and now by me rated only at	Value.
1 Of a Negro man named Harry, aged 50 years, at	200
1 Of a Negro man named Will, 20 years old, a very likely fellow and a good ploughman,	30
1 Of a Negro man named Ziba, about 16 years old, remarkably large and strong,	75
1 Of a boy named James, about 12 years old,	75
1 Of a boy named Kit, about 6 years old,	50
1 Of a likely breeding woman named Agnes,	30
1 Agnes's child, named Rose, 18 months old,	50
1 Of a likely breeding woman named Ruth, a remarkable good spinner,	15
1 Of a Negro woman named Sarah, used to house work, aged about 45 years,	50
40 Of European goods, at 10l. each,	25
50 Prizes.	1000
150 Blanks.	400
300 Tickets, at 5l. each,	1000

That the adventurers may depend on not being imposed upon in the value of the prizes, if any dispute arise relative to the goods the same shall be settled by any two merchants in Suffolk; and if any of the slaves shall be thought not worth the price here rated at, I oblige myself to take such slave or slaves, and give bond and good security for the payment of the money in one year.

This scheme being so advantageous to the adventurers, having but three blanks to a prize, and the prizes at no more than the real value, I hope will encourage the sale of my tickets. The lottery I have reason to expect will be drawn on Monday the 21st of January next at Suffolk town, under the direction and management of James Gibson, Thomas Gilchrist, Samuel Coburn, Nathaniel Fleming, Edward Wright, John Brickell, and Gardner Fleming, Gentlemen, or the majority of them, and a good title then made to the fortunate adventurers of the land and slaves, and the goods ready to be delivered, by

LEMUEL RIDDICK.

Now lying at Norfolk, and to be LET on CHARTER to any part of Britain,



THE ship NANCY, burthen about four hundred hds. of tobacco, or ten thousand bushels of corn or wheat. For terms apply to Isaac Thompson, commander, on board,

THOMAS THOMPSON.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, at Smithfield, in Isle of Wight county, on Thursday the 6th of October next, being court day,



ATTRACT of LAND,

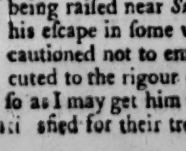
containing 400 acres, on which is a good dwelling-house, a kitchen, smoke-house, &c. also a storehouse with two rooms on a floor, a garden and yard paved in, an apple and peach orchard, pear and cherry trees of different sorts, and a very good grist mill near the house. The land lies on a publick road, 7 miles from Smithfield, is well timbered with white oak, pine, and cypress, and is a convenient situation for trade. Six months credit will be allowed, on giving bond and security to

JOSEPH SCOTT.



RUN away from the subscriber in SOUTHAMPTON county, a Negro fellow named TOM, about 20 years old, something cross eyed in his looks, is a short well set fellow, and had on when he went away a Negro cotton jacket and an onabrug shirt and breeches. He was lately taken up by some person near Williamsburg, but made his escape. He is a sensible crafty fellow, and has been used to the water, being raised near Smithfield, and may probably attempt to make his escape in some vessel or other. Masters of ships are therefore cautioned not to employ him, as they will for so doing be prosecuted to the rigour of the law. Whoever will secure the said slave so as I may get him again, or bring him to me, shall be reasonably paid for their trouble, besides what the law allows.

HENRY THOMAS.



RUN away from the subscriber, the 10th of June last, a Negro fellow called CAJAH, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a yellow complexion, a downcast look, well made, a very slovenly fellow, his voice sounds as if coming out of a hollow tree, and reads and writes very well. I am apprehensive he will endeavour to make his escape from the colony. Whoever conveys him to me, in King William county, shall be well rewarded.

CARTER BRAXTON.

To be LET on CHARTER, for any part in Great Britain or the Mediterranean,



THE brigantine HOPE, Alexander Livingston master, burthen about one hundred and fifty tuns. For terms inquire of

AITCHISON & PARKER.

On Thursday the 15th of this instant (Sept.) being Suffex court day, will be let to the lowest bidder,

THE building of a prison for the use of the said county, a plan of which will that day be shown, and the terms made known. Bond and security will be required for the due performance of the same.

NICHOLAS MASSENBURG.

JOHN CARGILL.

JOHN WALKER.



RUN away from the subscriber in Amelia, near Colonel THOMAS TABB's store, on Tuesday the 2d of August last, a likely Virginia born Negro woman named GRACE, of a very black complexion, about 20 years old, is somewhat fat, middling large, and appears to be young with child; had on when she went away an old striped Virginia cloth coat, onabrug shift, and a rolls apron. I expect she will endeavour to get on board some vessel in James river, or make for Hampton town, as I had her of James Machan, who said she had lived with Mr. Collier, near that town. Whoever brings the said Negro to me shall be well rewarded.

JAMES JOHNSON.

TAKEN up, in Caroline, two ewes and two lambs, with both ears cropped short, marked with two slits in the right ear, and an underkeel in the left; potted, and appraised to 24s.

JAMES LINDSAY.

TAKEN up, in Brunswick, a red steer, with a white face, about 3 years old last spring, marked with a crop and two slits in the right ear, and a crop and slit in the left; potted, and appraised to 25s.

JOEL BARKER.

TAKEN up, in New Kent, a fleabitten white mare, about 4 feet 5 inches high, with a roach mane and switch tail, and branded on the off buttock S; potted, and appraised to 4l.

SAMUEL MOSS, jun.

TAKEN up, in Hanover, a dark bay horse, about 4 feet 8 inches high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, paces very well, and branded on the near buttock E; potted, and appraised to 6l.

JOHN STARKE, jun.

TAKEN up, in Augusta, a dark bay mare, about 6 years old, and branded on the near buttock CC; potted, and appraised to 6l. 10s.

JOHN GUM.

HANOVER, August 12, 1768.

THE subscriber, intending for England in about a month, requests those persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, or give bonds for their balances; also those who are indebted to the store kept by Mr. John Marks at Charlottesville, in Albemarle county, are desired to oblige that if they cannot pay off their debts their bonds will be required. In my absence Mr. Peter Lyons, and Mr. George Webb, will act as attorneys for me. Those who have demands against me are desired to make them known before my departure.

GEORGE THOMAS.

WANTED in a TAVERN, AN expert DRAWER. One that comes well recommended may hear of an agreeable place, with proper encouragement, by inquiring of the Printer.

TAKEN up, in Henrico, a dark bay gelding, about 13 hands and a half high, with a small star in his forehead, a bob tail, and branded on the near shoulder E; potted, and appraised to 6l.

RICHARD ADAMS.

To be SOLD by publick vendue, at Norfolk, on Friday the 16th of September next, UPWARDS of 50 valuable NEGROES,

chiefly Virginia born, belonging to the estate of Colonel Robert Tucker, deceased, among which are several choice millers, bakers, coopers, sawers, and watermen. At the same time will be sold all the household and kitchen furniture, and plate, belonging to the said estate, with sundry other articles too tedious to enumerate. The terms of payment will be made known at the sale.

THOMAS NEWTON, sen. } Executors.

JOHN TAYLOR.

To be SOLD on reasonable terms, for cash or good bills of exchange,



A SEA SCHOONER, of about eighty tuns burthen, two years old, and now fit to take a cargo in. Also a SLOOP, of fifty tuns burthen, now on the stocks, and may be launched in three weeks.

Any person ineligible to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber in King William county.

ROBERT BILLING.



RUN away from the subscriber, the 10th of June last, a Negro fellow called CAJAH, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a yellow complexion, a downcast look, well made, a very slovenly fellow, his voice sounds as if coming out of a hollow tree, and reads and writes very well. I am apprehensive he will endeavour to make his escape from the colony. Whoever conveys him to me, in King William county, shall be well rewarded.

CARTER BRAXTON.

POETS CORNER.

These few verses are humbly inscribed to *** and all other proud persons, rich or poor, who are full of their own importance, by their very sincere and hearty despiser,

The AUTHOR.

AN ass, with ears erect, and solemn pace,
Surveys around him with a grave grimace;
"See that green field (he cries) that rising hill,
And limpid streams, they all are at my will;
"These flowery prospects that all round I see,
These woods and lawns, they all were made for me."
A horse just by had gallop'd o'er the plain,
In wanton gambols, plays his graceful mane,
Then trotting to another horse, he says,
"Our noble race will always merit praise;
"Our speed, our strength, our shape, the world admire,
"Our beauty, courage, majesty, and fire;
"First on the earth deserv'dly we stand,
"For us were made the air, the sea, the land."
A man erect on two legs walks,
In language such as this he talks;
Full of his consequence, his pride
He does not even strive to hide;
"Supreme of the creation I,
"The lord of all beneath the sky;
"All round (cries he) the earth and sea,
"The birds and beasts, were made for me."
A noble tick, with greatest dainties fed,
Himself had firmly fix'd upon his head,
Who many a drop of precious blood had suck'd,
Who never once had from his hold been pluck'd;
Wrapp'd in his own great consequence (says he)
"Though I am little, much was made for me;
"The stately trees the verdant vines entwine,
"Old logs and houses, ships and shrubs, are mine;
"Made for my food or pleasure every one,
"The birds and beasts, the horse, the ass, the man,
"Though craftily they play us many tricks,
"Yet they were all ordain'd as food for ticks."
Just like the world, Sir, your Gazette,
Claim'd by the small and by the great,
Is called his by every fool,
Who's learn'd a dozen words at school.
The dunce who dully draws along
His rebus in awkward song,
Who when he looks in any glass
May plainly see a long ear'd ass,
As loudly brays as loud can be,
"The paper sure was made for me."
The author, who, with rapid flight,
Soon runs beyond his reader's sight;
Who's double-doubl'd common sense,
Who's stopp'd by no hedge, ditch, nor fence,
But, like the horse, quivers the wind,
And fairly runs his rider blind;
Spurr'd on by instinct, as he runs he cries,
"Behold! the paper is my lawful prize."
The man whose writing are commended
Thinks "surely 'twas for him intended."
A reptile once obtain'd a place,
Still sticks as fast as all the race,
Thinks "it belongs to him alone,"
Because the door is shut to none;
Just like a tick, to clothe he sticks,
The world indeed is full of ticks!
Now I'm an ass, or horse, or man,
A tick,—or—may be—ne'er a one.

AUGUST 22, 1762.

To be SOLD at vendue, on Saturday the 1st of October next, on the premises,

A PLANTATION
in NANSEMOND county, at South Key bridge, on Blackwater, containing about 130 acres, on which is a dwelling-house 32 by 24, with four rooms on a floor, and a brick cellar, all suitable out-houses, a young thriving orchard, and every thing in good repair; also a store-house, and two new warehouses 30 by 20 each, with 20 foot sheds on every side. The situation is well known to be convenient for trade, being on a very public road, and contiguous to a very considerable scope of a well settled country. There is nine feet water up to the warehouses, and the landing is within 20 miles land carriage, and the most convenient to navigation on Nansemond river, considerable advantage will be yearly made by storing pork, tobacco, &c. intended from Roanoke, and the other rivers in North Carolina, for Virginia.

At the same time will be sold a PLANTATION, within three miles of the former, late the property of Michael Daughtree, containing about 200 acres, on which is a new dwelling-house, out-houses, orchard, &c. well fenced, and in good order for cropping.

There will likewise be sold a likely young Negro fellow, some horses, cattle, hogs, household furniture, &c.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers, on giving bond and security to

JAMES GIBSON, } Trustees.
JOHN DRIVER, }

To be SOLD, at private sale,

SIX thousand five hundred acres of Land, in Charles City county, pleasantly situated on James river; four acres of land, with a water grist mill, on Myler's creek, in the same county; and 2000 acres of land in Halifax county. They will be sold altogether or in lots, as may best suit the purchasers. These lands were the estate of Mr. William Kennon, and are conveyed to us (with others his trustees) for the benefit of his creditors. As the sale of these lands has been before advertised, but not effected, it may not be improper to assure the publick that an absolute disposal of them is now intended, and that we shall at all times be ready to receive proposals for the whole or any part thereof. Mr. John Christian, who lives thereon, will show the lands in Charles City.

RICHARD RANDOLPH.
JAMES BELSCHES.
JERMAN BAKER.

TF

To be SOLD at vendue, on Monday the 12th of September next, at Suffolk, being Nansemond court day,



TWO valuable Plantations,
in the said county, containing about 300 acres each. The first below and adjoining Suffolk town, the situation high, extremely pleasant, and very convenient for publick business, having a wharf with a large warehouse on the river, and several good landings upon a creek which bounds the plantation on the east side; a good deal of the land is cleared, and in order for cropping. The pasturage is very plentiful, and a large marsh, which by some ditching may be made very valuable.

The other plantation lies within half a mile of the former, adjoining Col. Riddick's lands, and the Great Dismal Swamp. The land is extremely rich, and capable of any production that can be expected from a fertile soil; it also abounds with large white oaks, and some cypress. The pasturage is luxuriant, and has the advantage of a reed range joining it, by which almost any number of cattle might be kept in full flesh through the winter without any other assistance. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers, on giving bond and security.

Those two plantations will be sold separate, or together, as may best suit the purchasers.

There will also be sold, on the same credit, at Hartford court, North Carolina, on the first Tuesday in November next, being court day, a plantation in the said county, on both sides of Chowan river, containing about 500 acres, on which is a well accustomed ferry, and a fine fishery, where very large quantities of herrings, shads, and other fish, may be caught in the season; the low grounds are very rich, and an extraordinary fine range contiguous.

Any person wanting a more particular information may apply to Gibson and Granbery in Suffolk, or the subscriber on the first mentioned premises.

TF

JOHN REID.



RUN away from the subscriber
in Goodland, last July, a tall slim black Virginia born fellow named DICK, about 35 years old, has a curly look, and remarkable red eyes; had the usual clothing of labouring Negroes, and is supposed to be harboured in MIDDLESEX county, where he formerly lived. He is very sensible, and will endeavour to impose upon the publick, and pass for a freeman; and as I have been lately informed that he intends to leave the colony, I must therefore entreat all commanders of vessels, and others, that if such a person should offer his service they will have him secured and delivered to the subscriber, who will give FIVE POUNDS reward.

TF

LEONARD PRICE.

A S C H E M E,

For disposing of, by way of LOTTERY, the LAND and TENEMENTS under mentioned, being the entire towns of Rocky Ridge and Shockoe, lying at the Falls of James river, and the land thereunto adjoining.

THE advantageous situation of this estate is too well known to require a particular description, though it may be necessary to inform the publick that the obstructions through the Falls, and in other parts of the river above, will shortly be removed, and the river made navigable to the said towns: The navigation will thereby be extended, and made both safe and easy for upwards of two hundred miles above the said Falls, and a communication opened to the western frontier of the middle colonies, whereby there will not be more than sixty or seventy miles portage from James river to the Ohio; so that the immense treasure of that valuable country must necessarily be brought to market to one or other of the above said towns, which will occasionally raise the rents, and enhance the value, of the lands and tenements under mentioned, beyond the powers of conception.

A double forge, a mill, with two acres and a half of land adjoining, the use of the landing, the canal, with ten feet on each side, and 2000 acres of back land, the further part of which is not more than five miles from the forge,

Inspection at Rocky Ridge, at 12 years purchase,
James Lyle, his tenement, at do.
Archibald Buchanan, at do.
Alexander Stewart, at do.
Elizabeth Todd, at do.
Robert Gordon, at do.
Joseph Hopkins, at do.
John Shackleton, at do.
James Gunn, formerly rented to Thomas Yule,
Ferry on the south side, at 20 years purchase, with half an acre of land on the bank,
A fishery on the south side, at 20 years do.

Number of improved lots, - - - - -
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, to be laid off in a town convenient to the river, with publick landings, at 25 l. each, - - - - -

The amount of lots on the south side of James river, in Chesterfield county, - - - - -

Shockoe inspection, at 12 years purchase, - - - - -
Byrd's do. at do. - - - - -
Watson's, at do. - - - - -
James Buchanan, at do. - - - - -
Patrick Counts, at do. - - - - -
George Ellis, at do. - - - - -
James Mc'Donwell, at do. - - - - -
David Ross, at do. - - - - -
Thomas Youngbustand, at do. - - - - -
James Rozar, at do. - - - - -
James Howling, at do. - - - - -
John McKeind, at do. - - - - -
M'Pherson & Menzies, at do. - - - - -
James Daley, at do. - - - - -
Lewis Warwick, at do. - - - - -
Ferry, at 20 years do. - - - - -
Fishery, at 20 years do. - - - - -

Number of improved lots, - - - - -
10,000 acres of land, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres each, valued at 30 s. per acre, - - - - -
10 lands, on some of which are very valuable fisheries, - - - - -
Lots unimproved, valued at 25 l. each, - - - - -

The amount of lots on the north side of James river, - - - - -
The amount of lots on the south side of do. as above, - - - - -

839 Prizes.
9161 Blanks.

10,000 Tickets, at 5 l. each, - - - - -

The said lottery will certainly be drawn at Williamburg in NOVEMBER next, under the management and direction of the Hon. PRESLY THORNTON, Esq; PEYTON RANDOLPH, JOHN PAGE, CHARLES CARTER, and CHARLES TURNBULL, Esquires, trustees for the same, who will execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers in this lottery. Tickets to be had of the trustees, also of Col. ARCHIBALD CARY, JOHN WAYLES, and the subscriber.

W. B Y R D.

To be SOLD,

A DOUBLE decked vessel, now on the stocks, which can be finished in a short time: She is about 110 tons, built by a prime hand from Boston, will carry a great burthen, and is esteemed a very fine vessel. For terms apply to
TF BENJAMIN HARRISON.

To be SOLD on very reasonable terms, altogether or in parcels, and may be entered on next fall,

THREE thousand six hundred and four acres of well timbered and watered LAND, lying on both sides Meherrin river, in the counties of Lunenburg and Mecklenburg, about 75 miles from Petersburg, great part of which is very fine tobacco land, and on the rest there is an excellent range for stock. Any person inclinable to purchase may be shown the same by applying to William Naisb, on the premises. For terms inquire of Col. Archibald Cary in Chesterfield county, Mr. Bathurst Skelton in Charles City, Mr. Thomas Fleming, Mr. William Fleming, or the subscriber, in Cumberland county.

TF

SUSANNA FLEMING.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR disposing of 146 LOTS of

LAND, in the town of Hanover, yet remaining unsold. The least valuable of the lots, according to the prices of those most remote from the river, which have been sold, not being less than 20 l. which is far below what was given for several near the river.

Inspection at Page's, five lots, at 12 years } purchase,		Lots. Val. Rents.	
Do. at Crutchfield's, six lots, at do. - - -		L. 840	L. 70
		720	60
		L. 1560	130
		2700	
		L. 4260	130
137 Prizes, - - - - -		137	
265 Blanks. - - - - -			
Tickets, at 10 l. each, - - - - -			L. 4000

The said lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY'S, in Williamburg, as soon as the tickets are all sold, of which notice will be given in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE

Those who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry interest from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompson, and Jermain Baker, Esquires, managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the subscriber.

TF

MANN PAGE.

LOTS.	VALUE. L. 8000	RENTS.
	780	L. 65
	540	45
	540	45
	510	42
	480	40
	90	7
	60	5
	36	3
	540	45
	2000	100
	600	30
12	L. 14,176	L. 428
300	7500	
312	L. 21,676	L. 428
	L. 780	L. 65
	780	65
	720	60
	720	60
	420	35
	120	10
	480	40
	480	40
	540	45
	60	5
	60	5
	144	12
	420	35
	36	3
	60	5
	2000	100
	2000	100
17	L. 9820	L. 685
100	15,000	
10	300	
400	10,000	
547	L. 35,120	L. 685
312	21,676	428
839	L. 56,796	L. 1113
	L. 50,000	

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12s. 6d. a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3s. the first Week, and 2s. each Week after. — * * All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1768.

Postscript to

NUMBER 903.

VIRGINIA



GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES,

FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE

LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. — Suet. in Tib. S. 28.

Printed by ALEX. PURDIE, and JOHN DIXON, at the POST OFFICE.

Messrs. PURDIE and DIXON,

SIRS,

NORFOLK, Sept. 6, 1768.

WE observe a remarkable piece in a postscript to your Gazette of the 18th ult. containing some very severe and unjust reflections, which we cannot, in justice to ourselves and the publick, pass over without a reply, therefore beg you will give this a place in your next.

The smallpox has always been alarming to the inhabitants of this borough since the fatal 52, and those who were spectators of its direful effects at that time cannot think of it without dread and consternation. Inoculation has been talked of these several years past; the great success attending it has reached the ears of almost every one; it has often been the subject of the cool and deliberate; and no rational being can deny its usefulness, when properly carried on, we mean when it is performed with a humane and benevolent disposition, not only for the preservation of the lives of fellow creatures, but also to serve the community, and when that mercenary view is laid aside which, to the disgrace of the profession, we are sorry to say has been, and still is, the chief motive of undertaking it. To return: When the inhabitants found themselves often threatened with this disorder, by vessels bringing it from the West Indies and elsewhere, they procured a publick piece of land, as remote, at the same time as convenient, as they possibly could, and the only place then to be had; they there erected a house by subscription about three years ago, and devoted it entirely for the reception of those who arrived from sea with that complaint, or should be seized at any time with it in and about the town; which house was, by agreement, put under the direction of the Mayor and Aldermen, hoping by that means to prevent the infection from spreading among them. The good and happy effects have been, peace and quietness of mind, from its answering the end beyond their expectations, and equal to their wishes; numbers have been since brought in at different times (chiefly Negroes) with the smallpox, several have been taken in town, all have been removed to this house, wherethey have remained until sufficiently free from infection, and no bad consequences ensued, owing to the extreme care of the directors.

Notwithstanding, in June 1767, Doctor John Dalgleish had the assurance to inoculate his apprentice privately in town, and sent him to this house, without leave asked or obtained. For this imprudent step (by which we suppose he then intended to introduce inoculation) he would have been sued in an action of trespass, agreeable to the opinion of an eminent Gentleman of the Law in Williamsburg, who was consulted upon the occasion, had not Mr. Paul Loyall, one of the directors, prevented it. Mr. Lewis Hansford, now so strenuous for inoculation, censured the Doctor severely, and was the man who obtained the lawyer's opinion and delivered it to the then Mayor.

Matters were thus situated when, about February last, it was whispered that Doctor John Dalgleish (still full of his favourite scheme) had endeavoured privately to lease a house very near the town in order to carry on inoculation, and, to make sure work if he failed in that, had agreed to give the proprietor 100l. for a small portion of his land to build a house thereon for that purpose. Every one was much surprized he should do so, and at first doubted the truth of it; but on application to the proprietor, they soon found it was too true. This gave the first alarm; arguments and threats were instantly made use of to the landlord, who, much surprized and frightened to hear that it was not agreeable to the people of Norfolk (when he had been so strongly assured of the contrary) readily broke off his agreement, and the peoples minds for some little time were again quieted. This respite, however, was not lasting; the snake, which lay concealed in the grass, now reared up its head. About a month afterwards a report prevailed that Doctor Campbell intended to have some of his family, and others of his friends, inoculated by Mr. John Dalgleish, at a plantation of his own about three short miles from town, and was accordingly fitting up a house for that purpose. The adjacent inhabitants became very uneasy, and soon after the whole neighbourhood and people of Norfolk were much disturbed in their minds. Doctor Campbell had at first made his intentions known only to a few (instead of doing it openly) and never consulted the publick whether it was agreeable or disagreeable. This the Doctor cannot deny; but as the time of carrying it into execution drew near, there then arose a general clamour against it, which daily increased, in town and country. Matters began now to run high; severe threats were publicly thrown out against the inoculators if they persisted; reason and arguments were not wanting from those who considered consequences.

Assemblies of people were now frequent; some were for rash, others were for mild methods first. In short, every

step that human invention could suggest was taken to put a stop to it, but all to no purpose. The minds of the people were now more inflamed; the poor people in that neighbourhood, whose crops were then on the ground, filled with fear and rage, came into town to represent their case, and prayed for assistance. Application was made to the county magistrates; they accordingly met; the law was silent in the matter, and all they chose to do was giving their dissent and disapprobation. This not sufficiently appeasing the people, they assembled in a large body and went to Doctor Campbell's plantation in the evening, where the Doctor and some of his friends then were; he was accosted upon the subject, evasive answers were given, told they were fools and were set on by others, they had better go home quietly, as they were in no danger, &c. and such coaxing language as this; but the people had more spirit than to be amused in this manner. Their number increased with several from town; they now thought themselves much trifled with; they came closer to the point, and demanded, in a more peremptory manner, if he was determined to inoculate in that house. On their first appearance, the Doctor and his company were struck with fear; however, they thought of an expedient to frighten those poor people away, and such a one as we say will appear very amazing to the impartial reader: About twenty slaves from the rope work, equipped with weapons, accompanied with large bull dogs, marched out to the above house with the foreman of the ropey for their leader, and were there concealed until further orders; a NOBLE BAND! drawn out to contend with freemen and fellow citizens. We believe the author of the piece (who ever he is) who affects to be so conversant in ancient and modern history, can bring few examples, on any occasion, of such BLACKGUARD ALLIES. They were soon re enforced by a number of the Doctor's friends, who went out of town armed, in order to support him in his mercenary scheme. This being communicated to some of the magistrates, and they apprehensive that the poor people might be cut to pieces, ordered a general alarm to be given; upon which several Gentlemen rode out, to prevent any mischief. Mr. James Parker, one of the inoculators, told them he would have his flesh torn with pincers before he would desist from his intention. Doctor Campbell, however, being apprehensive of the consequences, agreed to nothing in the matter until there was a meeting of the inhabitants in town; which, being communicated to the people, they quietly went home. The next day happened the conference, or meeting, mentioned in that piece, at which most of us were present. Doctor Campbell then made an offer of his house, and proposed one near it also for a general inoculation; said all the Doctors were welcome to carry it on there jointly, or as they could agree among themselves. Objections were made to those houses, on account of their situation being too near town, and in a very populous neighbourhood. Ramsay and Taylor gave their assent so far that if a proper house could be procured, with the general consent of the people, they were willing to engage in inoculation, and on no other terms; but finding it highly disagreeable to a majority of the inhabitants, they next day declined it, and made it known to Doctor Campbell, Mr. Cornelius Calvert, and others, sacrificing all lucrative views to the publick good.

It is astonishing to see the author of that letter pay so little regard to truth as to say a general agreement was entered into that inoculation should be carried on in Doctor Campbell's house, if a more proper one could not be got by the Oyer and Terminer court: Maximilian Calvert and Thomas Newton, particularly pointed at, protested against the house of Doctor Campbell at all events; and every one else thought it a very improper place, the inoculators excepted. Maximilian Calvert and Thomas Newton often declared, if they went on with inoculation to near town, they would inoculate in their own houses, as they should look upon themselves in continual danger of taking it in the natural way. The reason they did not pursue their resolution was too good a one; they were told by their friends, if they did begin, their houses would be in imminent danger. We believe it was the opinion of every one if the smallpox broke out in town, and no possible means left to prevent its spreading, inoculation would then be necessary, and ought to be general; but, as this was not the case, they were determined, by all ways and means, to prevent it. We presume there is no necessity for explaining to the publick why the inhabitants opposed inoculation with so much warmth: The number to be inoculated, at the Doctor's price, would cost more money than is circulating in Norfolk; the doctors and nurses would only be benefited; the trade and commerce of the place ruined; in short, its connections are so extensive that the whole colony would feel the effects, and many poor labourers must either be maintained by the parish or starve. We beg pardon for this digression. At this meeting it was at last agreed (by those few only) that a proper house should be

got, if possible, and some were then proposed; accordingly Mr. Paul Loyall and Mr. Joseph Hutchings went early next morning to engage one at Sewell's Point, fifteen miles from town, which was thought a more convenient place for carrying on inoculation. On their return they reported that they had not made a positive agreement, but had great expectations of obtaining it, as Samuel Boulth, who had bought the reversion of the land, had given them instructions to go great lengths to purchase the widow's dower, and that they might expect an answer in a few days; to which Doctor Archibald Campbell instantly replied, I will have nothing to say to that house, I will do as I please, notwithstanding it was agreed to make the Doctor ample satisfaction for the extraordinary expense he had been at in fitting up his house. However, the following day George Abyvon went in search of another place, and accordingly agreed for one more remote from town, and full as convenient as the Doctor's, being on the opposite side of the river, upon a neck of land. Fifty pounds was to have been paid, by subscription, purely to satisfy those obdurate few who were determined at all events to inoculate. This was also objected to, and none would answer but Doctor Campbell's plantation. It was then proposed by several Gentlemen, if those few children must be inoculated, to subscribe a sufficient sum to defray the expense of sending them to Maryland, where inoculation was then carried on; but this gave the Gentlemen great umbrage. Their views but too plainly then appeared to be mercenary: Besides those few children in town, Doctors Campbell and Dalgleish had engaged several patients from Nantamond, &c. and as cash was scarce, Doctor Campbell, rather than lose one, would even take lumber in payment, though this Gentleman has often declared he had no other view but that of inoculating his children. Nothing material occurred until the 24th of June, when Cornelius Calvert, Esq; was elected Mayor of the Borough. On the 25th, before day, Doctor Archibald Campbell and James Parker went out with him to Doctor Campbell's plantation privately, and had their children inoculated, imagining themselves quite safe, as we suppose, under the Mayor's wing.

A few more followed in the morning, and had the operation performed also, under the care of the judicious Doctor John Dalgleish. This created an uncommon disturbance; but as they had been imprudent enough to inoculate, it was proposed they should remove to the common smallpox house, already infected, as it was a considerable distance from the poor people of Tanner's Creek, and would make them easy. To this Doctor Campbell and Cornelius Calvert assented, and agreed, in the name of the whole, to remove as soon as the house could be put in order to receive them (which the Doctor allowed to be a more commodious one than his own) and that no more should be inoculated.

On Sunday the 26th the people in town were again alarmed upon seeing a number of beds, &c. carried to Doctor Campbell's plantation, and hearing that more children were to follow. Doctor Archibald Campbell again, in the presence of several Gentlemen, positively agreed that not one person more than what was at the house at that hour should be inoculated, and accordingly requested Paul Loyall to go down with him to take a list of those then in the house. He accompanied him, and received an erroneous list of twenty six persons, from under their own hands, some of that number being not then at the house, and one never was inoculated, though they substituted others, and increased the number to twenty eight. After this point was settled, a Gentleman in town accosted Doctor Archibald Campbell, and told him he should send his children out to his plantation that day; to which the Doctor agreed, without hesitation. Is this any breach of agreement? Or what shall we call it? We have reason to believe that they might have remained quiet, until the Pest House could have been put in order, had not Mr. Lewis Hansford peremptorily said on Monday morning that his children should not be removed. This report being spread, several went out of town, and were joined by a number of country people, who had before assembled in consequence of this declaration. What happened out of town most of us are strangers to. We have been assured by Paul Loyall, and several others, that what he has advanced may be depended on as fact, and therefore shall not trouble the publick with a recapitulation.

As to the severe reflection on Joseph Calvert, in flourishing his sword and presenting a pistol to the Ladies, we can assure the publick, from undoubted authority, then present, that it is absolutely false: He has always distinguished himself, upon every occasion, as a man of true spirit.

We have this only to observe that we saw no riot within the jurisdiction of the borough before their removal, but in the evening of that day a number of people came into town, broke a few panes of glass, and retired without doing any other damage, it not being in the power of the magistrates

to prevent it, though several interfered. A certain person applied to Maximilian Calvert, James Taylor, and John Hutchings, and informed them that there was a battle between Doctor Archibald Campbell and Joseph Calvert, and that the Doctor was almost murdered upon the high street: Before James Taylor and John Hutchings got to the field the point was settled; Joseph Calvert was gone out of town, and Doctor Campbell retired to his own house. The four Gentlemen, Justices, pointed at in that piece, have assured us that they used all the influence they could to prevent the removal of the women and children that evening: but the enraged people were deaf to all entreaties. Mr William Aitchison, the High Sheriff of the county, and Cornelius Calvert, a Justice (two of the inoculator) whose duty it was, as well as interest, to interpose their authority, were silent upon that occasion; conscious, we suppose, of having acted wrong. During their stay at the Pest House the inhabitants of the town were daily apprehensive of the infection's spreading, as a number of visitors, and different messengers, were continually passing to and fro; but, luckily for the poor inhabitants, they have escaped for this time.

The intention of that affecting narrative can be no other than to prejudice the minds of people in their favour; and unless that unforeseen thunder squall had arose, we cannot see with what face they could have addressed the publick, for in every part of their conduct upon this occasion they have acted very inconsistently as good neighbours or citizens. The reader may be induced to think, from that account, that the greatest cruelty and most barbarous usage were shown on that occasion; but unprejudiced men, of character, can with great truth attest the contrary. When the rain came on, which was at least an hour after they quitted the house, endeavours were used by many to accommodate them with carriages, &c. which they were soon provided with, and particularly by some Gentlemen who are so much traduced in that infamous piece.

It is pretty evident that they are anxious to promote the interest of their physician (as they call him) and would fain make the world believe that this Gentleman is only in the secret; but they may now be satisfied that there is no great mystery in inoculation: The apparent success of Sutton, and some of his contemporaries, must convince them that no great skill in physick or surgery is necessary; nay even butchers, for the small price of threepence, have engaged in it. We shall not dispute this Gentleman's merit, but at the same time must confess it was vast condescension in him to put himself upon a footing with the other practitioners (and only for the sake of peace too) as by that union he would have reaped pounds instead of shillings. He is pretty well known, having practised in several parts of this colony; and we only submit it to the inhabitants of those towns and counties (notwithstanding his superior skill) how they would act if he was to introduce the smallpox among them. Upon the whole, as the learned in the law will not probably be troubled with the dispute, we shall leave it to the impartial world to judge whether or not those advocates for inoculation here (who have all had the smallpox themselves) ought not to be looked upon as common disturbers of the peace and enemies to society.

We are, Sirs,

Your most humble servants, and

Friends to the borough and county of Norfolk.

To the PRINTER.

S I R, NORFOLK, August 31, 1768.

WHEN any set of ***** by way of putting a good face on such base proceedings, as some have lately done at Norfolk, to force the smallpox into our neighbourhood, perhaps to the destruction of the whole country, and this town in particular, will dare assert, in so publick a manner, such known falsities for real facts, as the writers of that letter in the postscript to your Gazette of the 18th instant, as also in Mr. Rind's of the 25th, have done, I think any person who has it the least in his power to contradict it may be excused for so doing; therefore trouble you with this, which please to give a place in your Gazette, which may be relied on as truth.

I was at and about Norfolk the whole time, from the beginning of the disputes concerning the inoculation for the smallpox until this time, and do assure the publick that I made it my business to be acquainted with the whole affair, and do affirm that the greater part inserted in that letter can be proved to be malicious falsities; and I am well satisfied that when the other side of the question comes to be made known that the authors of that letter will appear to every other person, as they do to me, which is like a set of ***** The initial letters J—C—, in that letter, are without doubt meant for Joseph Calvert, whose behaviour in that affair, as well as that of those ***** when made publick (which will be done very soon) will I dare say set them in the clearest light, and give the publick such an opinion of him and them as each deserve. If the writers of that letter desire to know the author of this, and will request it in the next Gazette, as Gentlemen, they shall be sure to hear from me. I am sorry to say that I believe there is one concerned that I do not want to have any thing to do with, believing him a B—r, though nothing would give me more satisfaction than to be called on by any, or all, of the rest; and if I am not answered by them in the next Gazette, I make no doubt but the publick will look on them in the light that many others, as well as myself, now do, which is as a set of ***** who would not stick out to do any thing to carry their infernal plots into execution, which is all they were and are aiming at, and all to serve one V***** who has for some years past been endeavouring to introduce that disorder among us, with no other than his own avaricious views. I will leave the poor tradesmen to say how he paid them their bills off, when they built his row of houses in the town of Norfolk; also the poor inhabitants of this county how they were distressed to pay off his bills in the year 1752, for his attendance on them in the smallpox.

J. C.

Entered in the district of Accomack.

JUNE 20. Old Plantation, Laban Pettit, from Philadelphia, with 6 boxes of chocolate, 2 boxes of soap, 2 crates of earthen ware, 4 saddles, 4 anchors, 35 fitches, 2 tierces and 1 barrel of loaf sugar, 16 pieces of duck, 1 trunk of European goods, 1 chest of sweet oil, 1 cask of nails, 3 kegs of pipes, 1 tierce of empty bottles, 1 box of looking-glasses, 2 bolts of olaburgs, and 1 piece of sheeting.

25. Nancy, Johannes Watson, from Philadelphia, with 200 bushels of salt.

28. Sally, Thomas Albertson, from Philadelphia, with 100 bushels of salt, and a parcel of earthen ware.

JULY 7. Peggy, Linsford Morey, from Boston, with certain iron and earthen ware, 5000 bricks, 2 riding chairs and harness, 1 chest of woollens and linens, 1 cask of stone ware, 2 boxes of pipes, 8 barrels of rum, 4000 feet of boards, 1 hhd. of loaf and two barrels of brown sugar, 1 bag of ginger, 1 bag of coffee, and three half boxes of glass.

8. Charming Molly, David Gray, from Philadelphia, with 1 hhd. of rum, 1 hhd. of molasses, 1 hhd. of European goods, 1 cask of nails, and 1 bolt of olaburgs.

11. Success, Jesse Harlow, from Plymouth in New England, with 11 casks of molasses, 4 barrels of brown and 200 wt. of loaf sugar, 2 hds. and 20 barrels of rum, 500 wt. of cheese, 100 wt. of shot, 30 bushels of salt, 49 barrels of gunpowder, 24 axes, and some European goods.

13. Endeavour, Edmund Joyne, from Salem in New England, with 5 hds. of molasses, 36 axes, and 87 l. cash.

15. Peggy, William Huffington, from Philadelphia, in ballast.

18. Old Plantation, Laban Pettit, from Philadelphia, in ballast.

26. Elizabeth, George Bell, from New York, with 300 wt. of iron pots, 100 bushels of salt, 12 wool cards, 2 pieces of linen, 3 hds. of molasses, and 250 dollars.

27. Nancy, Johannes Watson, from Philadelphia, with 1 hhd. of rum, and 128 l. cash.

Cleared.

JUNE 30. Sally, Thomas Albertson, for Philadelphia, with 900 bushels of corn.

JULY 4. Betsey and Elther, Stephen Sampson, for Barbados, with 2600 bushels of corn, 366 bushels of oats, 40 bushels of peas, and 5000 shillings.

9. Nancy, Johannes Watson, for New York, with 4 bags of feathers, 152 bushels of corn, and 160 bushels of peas.

26. Endeavour, Edmund Joyne, for Boston, with 1600 bushels of corn.

Entered in the upper district of James river.

Sept. 2. Bowler, Robert Joad, from New York, with 1 tierce, 2 barrels, and 2 kegs of snuff, 24 loaves of sugar, 1 box of spermaceti candles, 4 kegs of bread, 6 lbs. of chocolate, and 1 saddle.

6. Betsey, Leonard Hammond, from Philadelphia, with 1 box of chocolate, 7 hds. of molasses, 1 hhd. of rum, 3 barrels of brown sugar, 200 bushels of salt, 2 crates of earthen ware, 1 hhd. and 1 tierce of weeding hoes, and 2 wheat fans.

7. Jenny, Robert Glas, from Barbados, with 12 hds. of rum, and 6 hds. and 15 barrels of brown sugar.

Cleared.

Sept. 7. Jenny, Isaac Mitchinson, for Whitehaven, with 403 hds. of tobacco, 7 tons of hemp, 13 tons of pig iron, 5 tons of logwood, 6 tons of lignumvitæ, 7000 staves, 8000 feet of pine plank, and 11 pieces of square timber.

VIRGINIA, &c.

By the Hon. JOHN BLAIR, Esq;

President of his Majesty's Council, and Commander in Chief of the said colony and dominion:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been made

to me that the house of Dr. Archibald Campbell, together with the kitchen, &c. on Tanner's creek, in the county of Norfolk, was on the evening of the 29th of August, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, burnt down to the ground, and other damage done the said Archibald Campbell, by some person or persons as yet undiscovered: I have thought proper, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council, to issue this proclamation, in his Majesty's name, hereby promising a reward of FORTY POUNDS for the apprehending and securing the person or persons concerned in the said atrocious crime; and I do further offer a pardon to any person concerned in the same, who did not actually set fire to the said house, who shall make a full discovery of the principal actors therein, so that they may be brought to justice.

GIVEN under my hand, at Williamsburg, this 7th day of September, 1768, and in the 8th year of his Majesty's reign.

JOHN BLAIR.

GOD save the KING.

AND, as a further encouragement, the subscriber promises a reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, to be paid on conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAMSBURG, Sept. 6, 1768.

I INTEND to leave the colony some time this fall, and shall be much obliged to those who are indebted to me either to make payment of the balances due me or give bond for the same. In my absence Mr. John Thompson (whom I have appointed my attorney) or Mr. Joel Turner, under his direction, will transact my business.

JERMAN BAKER.

To be SOLD by PUBLICK VENDUE, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, in New Kent county, on Tuesday the 20th of December next, and to continue until all are sold,

SEVERAL VERY VALUABLE SLAVES,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PLANTATION TOOLS, STOCKS OF HORSES, CATTLE, and HOGS, CORN, FODDER, &c. Credit will be allowed until April, 1769, for all sums exceeding 10 l.—At the same time and place will also be sold the subscriber's PLANTATION, on the north side of Chickahominy river, wherein is a dwelling-house, offices, and other useful and valuable buildings, and a large body of low grounds, well timbered with ash, oak, and cypress; for which twelve months credit will be given from the day of sale, upon bond and good security to

PETER RUSSELL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the publick that in October next he intends to establish a PACKET BOAT to go from Portsmouth and Norfolk to Williamsburg every Wednesday, and return on Saturday. She is a prime sailer, and will be furnished with the best accommodations for passengers. Attendance will be given on Tuesdays at Stephen Tankard's wharf for taking in goods, and every thing will be made as agreeable as possible to those Gentlemen who will favour him with their custom. In the time of the General Courts other boats will be ready to carry passengers up or down, on any day.

JOHN GOODRICH.

THE subscriber finding it impossible to

do justice to his creditors without disposing of his estate, and very difficult to tell it for near its value, intends to dispose of the same by way of LOTTERY, and hopes to be countenanced and encouraged by the publick, as his misfortunes were not occasioned by any want of industry, but by accidents, and his too hospitable, friendly, and generous temper, by being security for many people, and obliged to pay their debts, to a very large amount, which all my acquaintance can testify; and the adventurers will have the pleasure of affording some relief to a distressed family. The scheme is as follows:

Priz.	Val.	
1 of	L. 500	To consist of 291 acres of land, in the county of Gloucester and parish of Kingdon, known by the name of Marlow's, about a mile from Panketank river.
1 of	190	To consist of 133 acres of land, adjoining the former.
1 of	80	A likely Negro man named Sam, about 26 years old.
1 of	80	A likely Negro man named Tom, about 24 years old.
1 of	80	A likely Negro man named Ned, about 19 years old.
1 of	30	A Negro man named Peter, about 40 years old.
1 of	12	An old Negro man named Harry.
1 of	50	A Negro boy named Will, about 13 years old.
1 of	25	A Negro boy named Phill, about 5 years old.
1 of	70	A likely Negro woman named Rachel, about 18 years old.
1 of	70	A likely Negro woman named Beck, about 17 years old.
1 of	15	A Negro woman named Mercy, about 54 years old.
1 of	15	A Negro woman named Phillis, about 53 years old.
1 of	20	A Negro girl named Dinah, about 5 years old.
1 of	15	A Negro girl named Sall, about 3 years old.
1 of	15	A Negro girl named Sue, about 3 years old.
1 of	12	13 yards and a quarter of tabbnie lustring.
1 of	12	13 yards and a quarter of do.
1 of	10	11 yards and a quarter of black tabby.
4 of	5	To consist of fine thread.
1 of	5	6 china dishes, and a dozen of plates.
1 of	5	6 china dishes, and a dozen of plates.
1 of	5	4 china dishes, and 2 silver salts, with shovels.
1 of	5	To consist of bed screws and coblers tools.
1 of	7	6 good walnut chairs, and a long cherry table.
3 of	9	3 beds and bedsteads, with sheets, one blanket, and counterpane, to each.
10 of	5	To consist of cattle, to be valued by three indifferent men.
1 of	30	A Janus mare with foal by Valiant.
1 of	20	A mare colt 3 years old, got by Wittington, out of a Janus mare.
1 of	15	A mare colt got by Wittington, out of a Janus mare, 2 years old.
1 of	15	A mare colt 3 years old, got by Wittington.
1 of	11	A mare colt 2 years old, got by Driver.
1 of	8	A large gray mare 12 years old, ploughs and draws well.

L. 1525

47 Prizes.

258 Blanks.

305 Tickets, at L. 5 each, is L. 1525.

The above lottery is to be drawn at Gloucester court-house on the second Thursday in November next, under the management of Mess. Thomas Whiting, Francis Whiting, Francis Tookiel, David Kerr, and Jasper Clayton; of whom tickets may be had, and of the subscriber.

THOMAS BOSWELL.

N. B. A list of the prizes will be published in the Virginia Gazette, after the drawing of the above lottery.

THE subscriber, pupil of Doctors Guerin and Morant, both members of the Royal Academy of Paris and Montpellier, physicians and surgeons to the King of France, begs leave to inform the publick that being lately arrived in Virginia he intends residing in Norfolk.

Without entering into a long and tedious detail of the many disorders which (with the blessing of God) I am able to cure, and the operations I have performed in foreign countries, the happy experience of which has been authorized by certificates from Princes, Generals, Governors, and city corporations, and in particular from his Britannick Majesty King George III. I hope that in this part of America I shall not be unworthy of the approbation and confidence of those who will honour me with their employment, by the exactness that I shall have towards them, and by the prompt and infallible secrets which I possess, to give relief in all sicknesses, even the most desperate.

I possess the most efficacious remedy to cure some sicknesses with which the country appears to me much afflicted, as all sorts of fevers, dysenteries, I cleanse the teeth with the utmost ease, and clear them of the scum in the gum, making the teeth very white, without uneasiness to the patient. I cure dysenteries of the eyes, ears, and deafness, coughing or taking away catarrhs, though the person may have been deprived of sight or hearing for many years. Likewise I have an infallible remedy for all sorts of wounds, and scurbutick, scirrhous, and scrophulous ulcers of all sorts, although of long standing, and though almost incurable.

I profess all sorts of operations in surgery and man midwifery, particularly women when in imminent danger of life.

All persons who live at too great a distance, or are prevented to come themselves by some disperate disorders, and that they have not proper convenience to send for me, by sending their urine they shall have proper advice, according to their disorders.

DE LACOURDRE, French Doctor,

living in Norfolk.

N. B. My advice and consultation for 10 s.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12s. 6d. a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3s. the first Week, and 2s. each Week after. — * * All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.